

# Galbraith Blames U.S. For India-Pakistan War

By Bryce Nelson

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

Former Ambassador to India John K. Galbraith was sharply critical yesterday of U.S. military aid programs and charged specifically that arms assistance to India and Pakistan caused the war between two countries last year.

"If we had not supplied arms, Pakistan would not have sought a military solution," the former Ambassador, now an economics professor at Harvard University, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Galbraith testified on the Administration's \$3.4 billion aid package proposed for fiscal 1967.

In the course of his testimony Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said President Kennedy told him ten days before he was assassinated that an intense study and re-examination was underway into American policies in Vietnam.

## Morse Cites JFK

Morse said that President Kennedy told him that "he was not sure that I was not right" in expressing opposition to U.S. involvement in South Vietnam. Morse told President Kennedy that he feared the use of military advisers would lead to a commitment of American combat troops. He said that he left with the feeling that it was not President Kennedy's intention to commit American combat troops to South Vietnam.

Although Morse said "it is conjecture on my part", he said that U.S. policy in Vietnam would be different if lived. "We would not be sacrificing the lives of increasing numbers of American boys today," Morse said.

In his discussion of the foreign aid program Galbraith

was especially critical of U.S. military aid to poor nations which he termed a "policy of arming the indigent, which was so favored by Mr. Dulles."

## Deny Arm To Poor

Congress should amend the Foreign Assistance Act, said Galbraith, prevent military aid from being given to countries which have less than a \$200 per capita annual income, except in cases where there is a specific presidential determination of Americas interest.

"There is something intrinsically obscene in the combination of ill-fed people and well-fed armies deploying the most modern equipment," he argued, in opposing resumption of military aid to India and Pakistan.

Although Galbraith supported the doubts of Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) about the value of U.S. military assistance, he disagreed with Fulbright on two points. He disputed Fulbright's contentions that the United States had become involved in Vietnam because of the aid program, and that a substantial portion of U.S. foreign aid should be distributed through international organizations.

Galbraith said that the channeling of any large amount of aid through multi-lateral channels such as the World Bank would tax the resources of the Bank and tend to make the Bank an American, rather than an international institution.

Galbraith said that the United States became involved in South Vietnam through "a tragic fatalism" which caused the United States to take small steps the consequences of which were not foreseen.

He said Vietnam "is not an area of any great strategic importance, not a testing ground of democracy, nor a bastion of freedom." If the peasants of South Vietnam were offered a chance to vote for either the Saigon government or the Viet Cong, Galbraith said, they would choose neither.